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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, June 25, 1937

Assassin Case Gets Rehearing

Principle Suspect, Out On Bail, Absent From Court

The case of the assassination of Mr. Tang Chai-bang, former manager of the Great World Amusement Resort, in 1933, which has been dragging on for the past four years, was brought up for investigation in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court this morning. The principal in the case, Wang Hsing-kao, suspected of having taken a hand in the murder, who was granted bail of \$20,000 during his trial last year, failed to appear in court today and today's session was featured by the questioning of a witness, Mr. Sun King-liang, manager of the Asia Hotel on Avenue Edward VII.

The protracted case had its beginning in the winter of 1934 when Wang Hsing-kao was arrested in connection with the murder. He was duly tried in the Second Special District Court and was given a life term. Later in the same year Mr. Koo Chu-hiana, owner of the Tien Shuan Theatre, was convicted by the same court and given 15 years for alleged instigation of the crime. Both filed appeal in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court and on June 6 of last year they were found not guilty by the high court and released on bail of \$20,000 for Wang and \$27,000 for Koo.

With the dismissal of the case by the high court the French Municipal Police filed an appeal with the Supreme Court in Nanking, and after months of protracted investigation the Supreme Court ordered the local high court to re-open the case against Wang Hsing-kao. In the meantime, the case against Koo is being investigated by the Nanking Supreme Court. Hearings in the case were postponed since it is reported not to be in Shanghai.

CHINESE
S. S. T. C.
No. D
D-5

March 5, 1937,

3
Afternoon Translation.

To Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE OF KOO TSCH SHIEN

In Autumn, 1935, Koo Tsch Shien (胡志昇), proprietor of the Tien Zay Wu Tan Theatre (天賜舞臺), was arrested by the French Police on a charge of having instigated the murder of Teng Chia Bang (鄧嘉慶), and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the 2nd Special District Court. He appealed and in the summer of 1936, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court found Koo not guilty.

The French Police appealed to the Supreme Court. During the period of appeal, Koo Tsch Shien served a sentence in the 2nd Special District Gaol for opium smoking. His term of imprisonment expired on December 12, 1936.

On December 17, 1936, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court released Koo Tsch Shien on shop security of \$10,000 and cash security of \$7,000. Opposing the release of Koo on bail, the French Police requested the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court to submit a protest to the Supreme Court on its behalf.

It is now learned that the Supreme Court has dismissed the protest submitted by the French Police for the release of Koo Tsch Shien on bail.

The appeal filed by the French Police against the dismissal of the charge against Koo Tso Shien of having instigated a murder will be heard by the Supreme Court.

December 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

National Herald dated December 25:-

THE RELEASE OF KOO TSO SHIEN

Dissatisfied with the order of the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in permitting the release of Koo Tso Shien (胡少軒), the former proprietor of the Tien Zay Wu Tan Theatre (天賜舞館), on cash security of \$7,000 and a written shop security of \$30,000 the French Police the other day petitioned the French Municipal Council to file an appeal with the Supreme Court against the judgement of the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

December 18, 1936.

No. 2
Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF CHINESE RATEPAYERS OF FRENCH CONCESSION

100 representatives of Chinese ratepayers in the French Concession held a meeting in the Chung Wei Bank Building, Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, at 2 p.m. yesterday. Amongst those present were Messrs. Tu Yueh Sen (杜月笙), Loh Pah Hung (羅伯興) and Zien Sin Ts (錢新之).

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That owing to the general depression in the French Concession, the expenditure of the French Municipal Council for the year 1937 be cut down.
- 2) That with regard to the action of General Chang Hsueh Liang in holding up Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and leading his troops against the Government, a telegram of reproach be despatched to General Chang Hsueh Liang urging him to come to his senses.

An election of Chinese members and committeemen to the French Municipal Council then took place, as a result of which Messrs. Loh Pah Hung, Zien Sin Ts, Chang Siao Ling (張壽林), Chang Chi Si (張錫先) and Zi Yuin Tsin (齊元森) were elected Chinese members on the Council whilst Messrs. Chang Fah Yao (張發耀), King Ting Sen (金廷深), Wu Kai Sen (吳開森), Chen Teh Chwang (陳德彰), King Lih Jen (金立人), Tong Kuh Chong (童克忠), Zang Mou Chiang (商慕羣), Chuin Zing Yen (葉群英) and Chu Shing Niang (褚興娘) were appointed as committeemen.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:

KOO TSO SHIEN RELEASED

Koo Tso Shien (顧竹軒), the former proprietor of the Tien Zay Wu Tan Theatre (天賜萬全), who was arrested by the French Police on suspicion of having instigated the murder of Mr. Tong Chia Pang (童嘉慶), ex-manager of the Great World Amusement Resort, was released at 3.45 p.m. yesterday by order of the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court after his family had furnished cash security of \$7,000 and shop security of \$10,000.

Koo Tso Shien has been under detention for 15 months and 8 days.

Society Evening News (社會晚報) dated Dec. 17:

PAPER HUNTING

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club conducts paper hunts every winter. Last Saturday a hunt was conducted in Zau Wu Ching and heavy damage was caused to the crops. As another race will take place this Saturday, and as the authorities are not taking any action to prevent it, the farmers have planted bamboo sticks fastened with either ropes or wire along the routes to be taken by the paper hunts.

December 10, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

KOO TSO SHIEN TO BE RELEASED ON SECURITY

The appeal for release from detention filed by Koo Tso Shien (仇竹軒) was heard by Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷琪) and Judges Liao Yen (廖彥) and Wong Yueh (王暉) in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2.45 p.m. yesterday.

Addressing Koo Tso Shien, the Court said: "The case against you for instigating murder has not yet been settled. You must furnish suitable security for your release."

Koo Tso Shien made the following reply: "Ever since my arrest, all the concerns managed by me have gone into bankruptcy. I am not in a position to offer cash security but I can furnish reliable shop security. As I have been doing business for some 30 years in Shanghai and have never left Shanghai, there need be no fear of my escaping."

The Court then ordered Koo Tso Shien to furnish \$10,000 cash security and \$10,000 shop security for his release. At the repeated requests of Koo Tso Shien and his lawyer, the Court finally reduced the amounts to \$7,000 cash and a written shop security of \$10,000 guaranteeing his appearance in Court whenever summoned.

It is understood that the family of Koo Tso Shien is arranging for this security and he will probably be released to-day.

The Sin-Zing-Zuh (新認識 'New Knowledge'), Vol. 6, published the following article contributed by one Hsiao Dien (蕭典):

REACTION TO HUMILIATION

I recount hereunder what really happened at Tazang as certain facts have been misrepresented in newspaper reports.

Since the January 28 Incident, XX ronins have frequently visited the vicinity of Tazang in large numbers on Sundays, arriving at 6 o'clock in the morning and not returning until evening. They come either to fish or to shoot birds. They often trample down the fences. Thus they had already incurred the hostility of the farmers.

At about 4 p.m. October 25, six subjects of the so-called "civilized friendly nation" were preparing to leave after having completed their outing. As they passed Yue Ching Jao (越城脚), they, for the third time, tore down a caricature posted on a wall near the place. They did it in a manner challenging to the people. Their action let loose the anger which had been smouldering in the breasts of the people. Quickly a number of inhabitants assembled and clutching their fists they shouted angrily:

"Rape your mother (奸你娘你娘)."

"Kill the tortoises!"

"Kill the XX devils!"

"Kill the XX pigs!"

"Overthrow the XX tortoises!"

The Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety were informed and officials were later detailed to escort the six XX subjects out of the district.

March 1, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (29/2) :-

ALLEGED BRIBERY BY KOO TSO SHIEN.

During the hearing of the appeal filed by Koo Tso Shien against his sentence of 15 years imprisonment on a charge of instigating the murder of Tang Kia Bang, Tsang Ding Kwei (張廷桂), one of the culprits concerned in the murder, accused Koo Tso Shien with having bribed certain warders to instigate him to retract his statement. Consequently the Kiangsu Third Branch High Court adjourned the hearing of the appeal and instructed the Procuratorate of the Shanghai Second Special District Court to conduct an inquiry into the new charge against Koo Tso Shien.

On February 26, the Procuratorate of the Shanghai Second Special District Court, having concluded its enquiry, instituted formal proceedings in the Criminal Division of the same Court against Koo Tso Shien, his brother Koo Soong Mow (胡松茂) and several warders, three of whom have already absconded.

In connection with another accusation brought by Lee Woo Zang (李祐常) and other prisoners against Koo Tso Shien for smoking opium in the St. Marie Hospital and against Chia Foh Yoong (賈福榮), head gaoler of the Shanghai Second Special District Gaol, and Woo Loo (吳露), head warder of the Detention House, for shielding the offence and neglect of duty, Procurator Wong Ning (王任) of Shanghai Second Special District Court held an investigation at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Chia Foh Yoong, age 42, native of Soh Shien (宿遷), was first examined.

Questioned by the Procurator as to whether he had made a duplicate key to a small room of the prison ward by means of soap and whether he had allowed Koo Tso Shien to smoke opium, Chia strongly denied the charge and stated that in order to prevent a further attempt at escape by one of the prisoners named Wong Ah Nyi (王阿二) he locked the door of the small room, the key to which was taken away by a nurse. He added that he never saw Koo Tso Shien smoking opium.

Koh Shuan Yue (高善傑), one of the prisoners who made the complaint, testified that Koo Tso Shien had smoked opium and that Chia Foh Yoong was fully aware of this. He stated that prisoners Liu Ming Ching (劉明鏡) and Lee Woo Zang (李祐常) could corroborate his evidence.

Woo Loo (吳露), age 41, native of Yangchow, head warder of the Detention House, stated he did not see Koo Tso Shien smoking opium and that he was not aware of the fact until cigarettes and opium were found by the Chief of the Second Department of the Shanghai Second Special District Gaol.

Another prisoner named Zung Kuo Faung (鍾國芳) alias Bah Doo Jan (白道幹), age 25, native of Shao shing, denied any knowledge of opium smoking by Koo Tso Shien or of the fact that Chia Foh Yoong and others were shielding him.

Prisoner Liu Ming Ching, age 41, native of Szechuen, stated that the small room in the prison ward was used for the storage of prisoners' property, and that he could not see Koo Tso Shien smoking opium in the room. He added that one day when the door of the small room was opened

March 1, 1936.

Morning Translation.

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by a doctor he smolt opium inside the room. He did not see Chia Foh Yoong making a duplicate key.

Prisoner Lee Woo Zang, age 26, native of Pootung, testified that he saw Koo Tso Shien smoking opium with the knowledge of Chia Foh Yoong and that prisoner No. 963 named Kyung Zai(金才) prepared the opium for Koo Tso Shien. He added that the information regarding the making of a duplicate key by Chia Foh Yoong was given him by prisoner Zung Kuo Feung.

Prisoner Wong Ah Nyi(王阿二), age 42, native of Pootung, stated that he had dugged a hole with the intention of stealing Koo Tso Shien's opium; it was not an attempt to escape. One night he saw warder Woo Loo purchas- \$5 worth of opium on behalf of Koo Tso Shien and smuggled the drug to Koo through a hole in a window.

Warder Woo Loo denied the charge and questioned the witness whether any other person had seen this.

The witness replied that only three persons, namely Woo Loo, Koo Tso Shien and himself, were present. He further stated that one day Koo Tso Shien bought two hats for \$5 and gave one each to Chia Foh Yoong and Woo Loo. The former refused the gift because he usually wore a uniform.

The Procurator then ordered the five prisoners to be taken back to prison. Chia Foh will be looked after by the Warden of the Shanghai Second Special District Gaol, while Woo Loo is to be held in the detention house.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE SHOOTING OF A CHINESE BOATMAN

In connection with the shooting of a boatman named Liu Ah Ho 楊阿和 by three foreign officers of the Customs Cruiser "Yung Sim", the Chinese Marine Engineers Association has sent petitions to the Ministry of Finance and the Office of the Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs, requesting them to deal fairly with the case and to uphold justice.

February 28, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE KOO TSO SHIEN CASE

Koo Tso Shien (胡少軒), formerly the proprietor of the Tien Zay Wu Tan Theatre (天壇舞台), was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the 2nd Shanghai Special District Court on a charge of having instigated the murder of Tang Kia Bang (唐嘉鵬), manager of the Great World Amusement Resort. Koo filed an appeal with the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

As Koo Tso Shien was suspected of having bribed warders Ma Shi Ziang (馬試長) and Ma Shi Chuan (馬試軍), the Procurator of the 2nd Special District Court, acting on instructions from the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, has examined all the persons concerned and he has detained senior warder Kia Foh Yung (嘉福榮) and warder Wong Pah Kong (王伯公), while warder Ma Shing Yang (馬昇榮) and senior warder Wu Loo (吳羅) have been warned not to abandon their positions during the period of the investigations. Koo Sung You (胡錦友), elder brother of Koo Tso Shien, who is suspected of having connected with the case, has been ordered to furnish shop security of \$1,000.

Two days ago, the two warders Ma Shi Ziang and Ma Shi Chuan, who have absconded, sent a joint letter to the Procuratorate of the 2nd Special District Court, stating that they had no connection whatever with the case.

The Procuratorate of the 2nd Special District Court publishes the following notice in the "Sin Wan Pao" and other local newspapers addressed to Ma Shi Ziang and Ma Shi Chuan:-

"Your letter has been received and noted. You should appear before the Court for interrogation in order to enable the Court to deal with the matter".

China Times and other local newspapers:

AVIATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE COLLECTED FROM HOT WATER SHOPS AS FROM MARCH 1

The Captain's Office of the Membership Canvassing Groups of the China National Aviation Corporation summoned a number of hot water shop owners and held a meeting with them on February 8 to discuss the collection of aviation contributions from their shops.

It was resolved that a sum of \$100,000 as contribution to the aviation fund for the salvation of the nation be collected from hot water shops. It was also resolved that a monthly contribution of one dollar be collected from every hot water shop, but in the case of a hot water shop which is also operated as a tea shop, a collection will be made of one copper on every pot of tea sold, in addition to the monthly payment of one dollar.

The collection of aviation contributions from hot water shops will commence on March 1.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1936

**RICKSHAW OWNER ORDERED
TO GIVE BOND**

Mr. Koo Sung-mow, a wealthy rickshaw owner in the Settlement, was one of the witnesses called to testify in the Second Special District Court yesterday during the investigations of allegations that Mr. Koo's younger brother, Koo Tso-hsi, who was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment recently on charge of instigating the murder of Tang Chia-pang, had bribed the warders of the Court's detention house while he was detained there, awaiting appeal. The investigations were held in camera, but, at the conclusion, Mr. Koo Sung-mow was ordered to furnish \$1,000 cash or shop security. It will be recalled that, when the alleged bribery was discovered, several warders of the detention house left their positions and the court authorities are looking for them.

11.6
21/02/36

February 26, 1936.

Morning translation.

THE KOO TSO CHIEN CASE.

At 9.30 yesterday Procurator Wong Ning (王寧) of the Shanghai Second Special District Court interrogated Koo Soong Hoo (胡松虎), the third elder brother of Koo Tso Shien, Koo Tsai Sz 胡泰昇, Koo Lee Sz 胡利昇 (of Koo Tso Shien's family), Zung Chien San (忠憲三) - Koo Tso Chien's brother-in-law), Woo Lu (吳魯), Chief of the Detention House, and Ma Sing Zaung (馬成壯), a warder. The proceedings were held in camera.

According to information secured by a reporter this paper, the enquiry arose out of the bribery of warders to bring about a retraction of statements by certain prisoners and had special reference to a deposit of \$3,000 in the Da Yah Bank in the name of Tsang Sung (張聰). All the members of Koo's family denied any connection with this affair. The Procurator later ordered the two warders not to leave their posts during the enquiry and held Koo Soong Hoo under bail of \$1,000.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTR.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date, November 4, 1935.

Subject (in full) Kiang Hwai Fellow Countrymen's Association - meeting

Made by D.I. Sih Tee-liang Forwarded by 33 General S. B.

Seventy-eight members of the Kiang Hwai (江淮) Fellow Countrymen's Association held a meeting in their office

in the Yah Chi Li (雅智里) Ta Yang Jao (大洋角), Chiao Tung Road, Chapei, on November 3 and decided to engage lawyers to study the case of Koo Tsoh-shien (顾少轩), a member of the Association and owner of several amusement resorts in Shanghai, who was recently sentenced at the 2nd Special District Court to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of instigating the murder of the manager of the Great World Amusement Resort with a view to filing a final appeal against the sentence on behalf of Koo Tsoh-shien.

The above information was obtained by Agent 39.

Sih Tee-liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Crime)

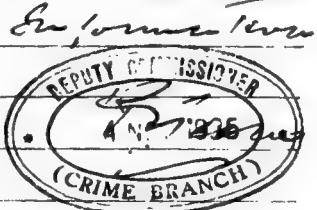
Information

H.S.



1935

Nov 4 1935



P. 439 Inst. 12-31.
1000-2-33.

LOUZA STATION
473/35.
Date 26-10-35.

Report sent with
Special Branch.

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pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to

| Where found | Name & Add. near | Time found | C. Sup. etc. | Date |
|---|------------------|------------|---|----------|
| Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood). | | | Bus. Ctr. | 26-10-35 |
| Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc. | | | Near Wing Ch. Govt. term., Jaini, Agra. | |
| How distributed ? (If known). | | | Thro a friend in J. C. R. S. G. H. A. N. I. A. G. | |
| Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.). | | | Anti-Govt. Propaganda Two files, 1000-2-334, 2nd S.S.D. Dept. | |
| Arrests or not, if so how many ? | | | 110 | |
| Class of man arrested ? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.) | | | 110 | |
| Charged under what Section of C.C. Code? | | | - | |

Date October 26, 1935.

Signed 
for C. I. etc. 1000-2-339 Louza Station.

Translation of a handbill, a number of which were thrown from the Wing On Roof Garden on the evening of Oct. 26.

We feel very sorry that Koo Tao Shien's evil influence is still as strong as ever! This desperado has assassinated many persons, threatened the Court, bought over witnesses and slighted the law and orders of the Government. The various circles have now been requested to uphold justice in connection with the case.

Koo Tao Shien, proprietor of the Tein Zuen Wu Dai Theatre, who is a Kompo "Bah Han" (big loafer), on June 18, 1933, instigated Wong Shing Kao (王興高), Teeu Nyi (周二) carpenter), Zau Kwang Foh (翟貴福) and Tsang Ting Kwei (張廷桂) to assassinate Tang Chia Bang (唐嘉鵬), the late manager of the Great World Amusement Resort.

After the murder, Zau and Tsang refused to return the pistols given to them by Koo Tao Shien because the latter failed to pay them as promised. They were subsequently arrested by the French Police on information released by Koo. The pistols in their possession on being examined were found to have been used in assassinating Tang Chia Bang; and in consequence these men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

When Zau and Tsang were arrested by the French Police, Koo spent a considerable sum of money and he asked Ching Chiu Ling (金九林), Inspector of the French Police, who is one of his relatives, to endeavour to shield him in connection with this case. As a consequence, Zau and Tsang were severely assaulted by the French Police whenever they happened to mention the name of Koo when the case was under investigation.

Koo requested lawyer Tsu Dien Ching (朱德卿) to visit them in gaol, promising them that he (Koo) would make endeavours to rescue them on condition that they would not disclose the fact that he had instigated the murder.

After three hearings, Zau and Tsang were finally sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Seeing they had no hope of being released and Koo had failed to pay them the \$10,000 as promised, Zau and Tsang realized that they had been deceived. Subsequently, they filed a complaint against Wong Shing Kao and Koo Tso Shien.

Koo, after having been arrested, claimed to be suffering from mental disorders and was sent to the St. Marie Hospital.

In the hospital he was permitted to receive friends and relations freely, therefore, he was not restricted and could discuss with others statements to be made before Court, ways of destroying evidence and means of buying over witnesses, with a view to evading responsibility of the crime.

Koo Tso Shien has been smoking opium for more than ten years and has acquired the habit. This is known to all. However, since he was arrested, we have not heard that the hospital has made any report on his opium habit. Although Koo said that he was sick when attending the Court for trial, yet he did not appear to be in a depressed state or to desire to satisfy his craving for opium. Persons attending the hearing were much surprised at this. They did not know that at a fixed time every day, members of Koo's family brought opium for Koo to smoke.

On September 27, when the case was being heard, an uproar took place in the street to which prisoners in the detention house responded. The Chief of the Criminal Division became afraid and ran away. Lawyers and witnesses laid their faces down on the tables and the people in Court were petrified with fear. Knowing Koo's followers to be legion, the French Police had detailed some 160 detectives beforehand to sit in the Court, in case of any emergency. Why did the French Police make such extensive precautions if Koo Tso Shien is a good man? The detectives then drew their pistols. Upon hearing of the trouble, the French Police immediately delegated a party of armed policemen to surround the Court and precautionary measures were adopted. The situation by this time had reached a climax unprecedented in the history of the Court. Disorder prevailed but fortunately there were no casualties.

The Court has received innumerable anonymous threatening letters since it handled the case. The Chief of the Criminal Division, Wong, who is hearing the case is so far known as pure and upright. The residents were very glad and thought that they would be well rid of a wicked devil who commits murder. Nevertheless, a rumour prevails among the community that the Chief of the Criminal Division, under a certain pretext, did not attend the Court and asked for leave two days before the date of judgment, because he had already been threatened by Koo Tso Shien. We also became affaid when we heard this.

Since the opening of the trial, the accused Koo has selected some eight persons to be his witnesses for the purpose of making statements beneficial to him. All these statements are contradictory and false. The witnesses are all natives of Kompo and are Koo's fellow countrymen; they are former gaol birds, having committed murder, robbery, kidnapping and other serious offences. It is clear that they are Koo's

satalites and they only acted in accordance with Koo's wishes. Although Koo is confined in hospital, he can communicate with prisoners in gaol. From this, we can see how great Koo's influence is.

Koo Tao Shien was formerly a loafer. In the 9th, 10th and 11th year of the Chinese Republic, he was repeatedly convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment for offences of pocket-picking, receiving stolen property and causing bodily harm to others. Later he assembled a large number of followers and thus became influential. Later he engaged himself in social enterprises in order to place himself in the same rank as other prominent persons as a camouflage for his unlawful activities. He used to instruct his followers to rob mercantile steamers in the vicinity of Kompo and by means of threats, forced the Dah Sun(大生) Steamship Company to come under his control. In addition, he threatened by violence the old shareholders of the Tien Zuen Wu Dai Theatre ^{into surrendering} ~~to surrender~~ their shares to him. He often instigated his followers to murder persons whom he considered to be his enemies or with whom he came into conflict on the questions of power or money. About five or six persons, such as Zang Tahung Heng(常春恒), an actor, Zung Yung Sung(陳永生), former manager of the Dah Wu Dai Theatre, and Daung Kia Bang, have so far fallen victims. Other cases of intimidation, fraud, robbery and kidnapping of which he is guilty are innumerable.

The bogus organization which was in existence during the January 28 Incident was in reality founded under the directions of Koo Tao Shien. Hu Lich Poo(胡立夫), Zang Ngoh Tsing(常玉清) and others simply played their parts nominally. However, due to his low cunning, Koo stood aloof from the law in spite of the fact that Hu Lich Poo had been executed and Zang Ngoh Tsing had fled. This was because Koo was able to utilize his position to mislead

the public.

Ma Goh Zung (毛和宗) was originally a remnant of the militarists, and had revolted against the Government for a number of years. As a result of a drastic suppressive campaign conducted by Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, he suffered defeat and came to Shanghai for shelter. However, there was still a certain number of Ma's men who, ever anxious to revive their activities, sided with Koo Tso Shien. There are many of these unlawful elements to be found among Koo's sworn confederates. At Koo's instigation these evil-doers committed robbery, abduction and armed kidnapping, and the crimes were well organized. After the commission of a crime, a fixed amount of money was given to the family of the evil-doer, and travelling expenses were issued to him to enable him to escape. The booty thus obtained was divided in certain proportions.

Koo also entered into alliance with the Chapei Merchant Volunteer Corps and the volunteer units in various Hsiens in Kompo. In the case of crimes committed by his followers, while the authorities were hot on their trails, those who committed the offence in Kompo came to hide among the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Shanghai, whereas those who did the evil in Shanghai fled to Kompo and remained low among the volunteer units there. As regards the firearms used in the commission of these crimes, members of the Chapei Volunteer Corps in uniform were held responsible for their transportation, and consequently it was difficult for the police authorities, well-organized as they are, to detect this traffic. This was how the loafers of Kompo all came under his influence. How then can the peace and order of the district be maintained?

After all, there will be no peace in Shanghai or in Kompo unless Koo is removed. The public is earnestly requested to uphold justice and it is hoped that the Judicial Authorities will detail an honest and high official to conduct careful enquiries into this case.

Koo is very influential and as the Court in Shanghai now handling the case has been intimidated, as above-mentioned, it is feared that this Court cannot deal with the case justly. We, therefore, disclose the opinions of the public regarding the case in the hope that the \$120,000 with which Koo bribed the Court and the \$30,000 with which he bribed the Police, through the Police Advocate Fee Zih Tsung (費智聰), will fail to effect Koo's release.